

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1-14. (canceled)

15. (new) A method of inhibiting biological fouling of underwater structures,

comprising applying a coating composition having,

i) at least one cyclotide, or a fraction from an extraction process containing a mixture of cyclotides, and

ii) a binding agent.

16. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein said cyclotide(s) have the general formula

$C[X_1 \dots X_a] \quad C[X^I_1 \dots X^I_b] \quad C[X^{II}_1 \dots X^{II}_c] \quad C[X^{III}_1 \dots X^{III}_d] \quad C[X^{IV}_1 \dots X^{IV}_e]$
 $C[X^V_1 \dots X^V_f]$

wherein

C is cysteine;

each of $[X_1 \dots X_a], [X^I_1 \dots X^I_b], [X^{II}_1 \dots X^{II}_c], [X^{III}_1 \dots X^{III}_d], [X^{IV}_1 \dots X^{IV}_e]$, and

$[X^V_1 \dots X^V_f]$ represents one or more amino acid residues wherein each one or more amino acid residues within or between the sequence residues may be the same or different; and wherein

a, b, c, d, e and f represent the number of amino acid residues in each respective sequence and each of a to f may be the same or different and range from 1 to about 20.

17. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein each of a to f ranges from 1 to about 10.

18. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein a, b, c, d, e and f represent the number of amino acid residues in each respective sequence and wherein a is from about 3 to about 6, b is from about 3 to about 5, c is from about 2 to about 7, d is about 1 to about 3, e is about 3 to about 6, and f is from about 4 to about 9.

19. (new) The method according to claim 16, wherein a, b, c, d, e and f represent the number of amino acid residues in each respective sequence and wherein a is about 3, b is about 4, c is from about 4 to about 7, d is about 1, e is about 4 or 5, and f is from about 4 to about 7.

20. (new) The method according to claim 16, wherein a, b, c, d, e and f represent the number of amino acid residues in each respective sequence and wherein a is about 6, b is about 4, c is 3, d is about 1, e is about 5, and f is about 8.

21. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein said composition comprises a cyclotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1; SEQ ID NO. 2; SEQ ID NO. 3; SEQ ID NO. 4, and SEQ ID NO. 5.

22. (new) The method according to claim 21, wherein said composition comprises a cyclotide comprising SEQ ID NO. 3.

23. (new) A method of inhibiting biological fouling of underwater structures,

comprising applying a coating composition having,

i) at least one cyclotide, or a fraction from an extraction process containing a mixture of cyclotides, and

ii) a binding agent, and

wherein said coating composition comprises a cyclotide selected from the group consisting of : vico A, vico B, hypa A, cycloviolacin O1, cyclopsychotride A, cycloviolacin O7, circulin D, circulin E, cycloviolacin C, cycloviolacin O3, cycloviolacin O9, cycloviolacin O10, cycloviolacin H1, circulin C, cycloviolacin A, cycloviolacin D, circulin F, circulin A, circulin B, cycloviolacin

O2, cycloviolacin O4, cycloviolacin O6, cycloviolacin O11, cycloviolacin O8, cycloviolacin O5, kalata B5, cycloviolacin B, varv A, kalata S, kalata B1, kalata B4, varv E, cycloviolacin O12, varv D, varv C, varv B, varv G, varv H, kalata B2, kalata B3, kalata B6, varv F, kalata B7, and in combinations thereof.

24. (new) The method according to claim 23, wherein the cyclotide is cycloviolacin O2.

25. (new) The method according to claim 24, wherein the cyclotide is obtained from Sweet Violet.

26. (new) A method of inhibiting fouling of underwater structures by biological organisms,

comprising applying a coating composition having,

i) at least one cyclotide, or a fraction from an extraction process containing a mixture of cyclotides, and

ii) a binding agent, and

wherein the cyclotide is obtained from an extraction of Sweet Violet.